

Routes to tour in Germany

The German Alpine Route

German roads will get you there — so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

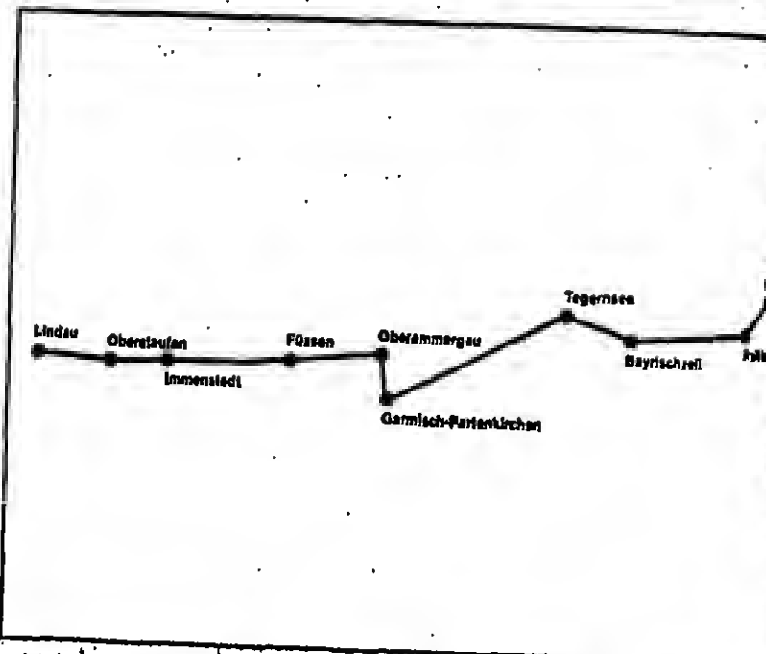
In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake

Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

4 September 1983
second year - No. 1098 - By air

Andropov missiles plan gets cautious welcome

Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, has pulled off a political masterpiece by offering to scrap some Soviet missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

These diplomatic relaxation exercises include both agreement on the final document at the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the talks that have gone almost unnoticed since March between US Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin.

The increasing number of US Senators visiting Moscow fits into the picture. So does the comprehensive agreement on fresh grain shipments.

President Reagan is sounding a little less aggressive in his public statements about the Soviet Union.

So far there has been no more than an improvement in climate. With both sides clearly keen to minimise the risks run in Afghanistan and Central America, to name but two hot spots, the improvement in climate was certain to have a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers concessions.

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture.

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Page 2

Page 7

Page 8

Page 13

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

He said to be engaged in an attempt along tried and trusted lines, in other words on the quiet, to break down the stiffness between the superpowers.

These diplomatic relaxation exercises include both agreement on the final document at the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the talks that have gone almost unnoticed since March between US Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin.

The increasing number of US Senators visiting Moscow fits into the picture. So does the comprehensive agreement on fresh grain shipments.

President Reagan is sounding a little less aggressive in his public statements about the Soviet Union.

So far there has been no more than an improvement in climate. With both sides clearly keen to minimise the risks run in Afghanistan and Central America, to name but two hot spots, the improvement in climate was certain to have a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers concessions.

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture.

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Page 2

Page 7

Page 8

Page 13

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Page 15

Killer satellite ban offer under scrutiny

mainly because the USSR has established an advantage in this sector of arms technology.

Any agreement would thus be to the West's disadvantage. Bonn has underpinned this argument by referring to last year's missile and satellite trials.

It is not the first time they have been mentioned. In June last year US Secretary of State Haig released details of the Soviet missile tests.

In Washington they were regarded at the time as trials of nuclear first-strike capacity by the Soviet Union.



Back to work: Chancellor Kohl (right) and Foreign Minister Genscher before the first Bonn Cabinet meeting after the Chancellor's holidays. (Photo: AP)

Kohl reveals hopeful signs for a Geneva talks agreement

Chancellor Helmut Kohl says he will do all he can to help bring about a compromise by the end of the year at the Geneva missile talks.

He had received letters from both President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov. Both were encouraging.

Dr Kohl told the Press in Bonn that Mr Reagan had written that the United States was prepared to do what was necessary to achieve results.

The US government had evidently not yet reached a final decision on the subject but Mr Kohl, the chief US delegate, would be briefing the Chancellor en route to Geneva for the crucial round of talks.

Mr Andropov, the Chancellor said, had written that he saw a prospect of agreement being reached by the end of the year.

Dr Kohl was either unable or unwilling to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough.

The signs were that the Soviet leader's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement.

Dr Kohl strongly supported as far-reaching a compromise as possible at Geneva and flexible negotiations.

In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared by fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be stationed in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

Thomas Meyer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

ing to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough.

The signs were that the Soviet leader's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement.

Dr Kohl strongly supported as far-reaching a compromise as possible at Geneva and flexible negotiations.

In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared by fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be stationed in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

Thomas Meyer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

Outer space has been charted intensively by modern optical and radio telescopes. By comparison, little or nothing is known about inside the Earth.

Drilling has not reached depths of more than a few miles. Geoscientists owe most of what they know about the Earth's interior to volcanic material or indirect measurements, such as seismic and magnetic field readings.

This was the state of affairs faced by the 18th general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Hamburg.

It was attended by about 3,000 scientists from nearly 80 countries. It was the first time this gigantic gathering has ever been held in Germany.

The organisation was set up in 1919 with a view to coordinating the various scientific disciplines. There was a wide-ranging debate in Hamburg on a correspondingly wide range of subjects.

They included the physics and chemistry of the Earth's interior, volcanism, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, atmospheric physics, oceanography and geodesy, or earth measurement on a large scale.

Aspects that recurred in all debates were the importance of natural resources and possible natural catastrophes and global climate trends.

The technical and scientific methods used by geophysics, oceanography, meteorology and geodesy have lately added to our store of knowledge about the internal and external make-up of the planet on which we live.

We are also in a better position to forecast climate trends that may be expected.

Data are collected by satellite, aircraft and ships all over the world. Changes in the Earth's surface are registered.

More is likewise learnt about the Earth's gravitational and magnetic fields.

Only recently, for instance, have exact measurements confirmed the continental drift theory drawn up in 1910 by Alfred Wegener.

Scientists are now in a position to measure the distance between one continent and another to within a few inches.

The techniques they use make it possible to record the tiniest changes in the Earth's surface, continental drift and the oceans, such as seabed and surface structures.

A key role in geodesy is now played by space research and technology. Satellites can measure altitudes to within four inches.

This degree of precision enables scientists to quantify variations in the Earth's rotation, changes in its gravitational field and the precise effect of the tides.

Satellites can also be used to make a more detailed and accurate survey of the seas.

Global measurements should help to improve protection of the oceanic environment while providing geophysicists and climatologists with valuable pointers toward better and longer-range weather forecasting.

Slight variations in currents and eddies that influence the weather can be identified much sooner than troughs or crests in atmospheric pressure.

For research into the global climate the behaviour and condition of the oceans are factors that must be known and taken into consideration.

One problem geodesy faces arises from the increasing accuracy of measurements. It is the exact terms of refer-

RESEARCH

Scientists' journey to the centre of the Earth



ence in which findings are best described.

What is needed is a fixed point, and there is none on a planet where everything is on the move (even though, as in the case of continental drift, the movement may be slow).

Quasars, the furthest-known objects in the universe seem, in contrast, to be stationary points of reference.

Their movement in relation to the Earth is so infinitesimal, partly because they are so far distant, that even when readings are accurate to within millimetres they may be taken to be stationary in space.

There are between 30 and 40 major outbreaks of volcanic activity a year. Most occur in uninhabited areas, especially in the Pacific, so they give rise to little or no interest.

Yet they testify to unrest in the bowels of the Earth.

People as a rule only show interest in seismic activity when volcanoes erupt in

densely-populated areas, and then they follow the course of events with close attention and interest.

Geophysicists and geochemists are interested in all volcanic activity as a matter of principle. For them they are a window through which they can peep at the Earth's interior to a depth of 200 miles.

Volcanoes are more than a mere source of information about the composition of the molten matter inside the Earth. They are also an environmental hazard and can be a danger to life and limb.

In major eruptions dust particles and toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide can shoot into the atmosphere up to an altitude of 40 miles.

Effects on the climate and even on the acid rain that is despoiling woods and forests cannot, as they say, be ruled out.

So Unesco plans to set up a world-wide mobile volcano warning system to warn people of the dangers that may face them in good time.

In Germany eruptions might occur in the Eifel hills south of Bonn. The Eifel is the most recent volcanic area in Central Europe.

German astronomers feel they have discovered a new breeding ground of stars in the making in our own galaxy, the Milky Way.

Radioastronomical observation has revealed pointers to the existence of at least eight such stars in the vicinity of the North America and Pelican nebulae in the sign of the Swan.

They are stars in which nuclear processes such as those in our own Sun are under way.

They can only be observed on radio or possibly infra-red wavelengths because the dense clouds of gas and dust surrounding them completely cut off optical radiation.

The discovery is outlined in the latest issue of *Astronomy and Astrophysics* by Professor Heinrich J. Wendker and his associates at Hamburg Observatory and Dr. J. W. M. Beers of the Mexican Radioastronomy Institute, Bonn.

It is the result of a closer radioastronomical look at the nebula complex for recharting purposes in the course of which its distance from our own solar system was reestimated.

The North America and Pelican nebulae are now felt to be 1,650 light years away. Earlier estimates ranged from 600 to 3,300 light years.

There have long been known to be many nebulae of gas and dust in the Milky Way that must be regarded as the birthplaces of new stars.

US scientists say there must be 5,000 or so, most being within a broad ring between 12,000 and 24,000 light years away from the centre of the galaxy.

Optically the North America and Pelican nebulae are two gaseous nebulae in which interstellar gas shines brightly, heated by hot stars.

But Professor Wendker proved in 1968 that the two formed part of an extensive area of ionised hydrogen in which, at temperatures of 10,000 de-

Something afoot deep in the Milky Way

grees, hydrogen atoms are broken down into their constituent electrons and protons.

Carbon monoxide observation in recent years has led to the conclusion that the dark cloud which obscures the complex from our vantage point is a gigantic molecular cloud of roughly 50,000 times the mass of the Sun.

It is a potential area for new stars to take shape in, but the cloud consists of such dense gas and dust that it absorbs the light of the stars behind it.

Using radiotelescopes, German astronomers have been able to look through the dark cloud into the ionised backyard of the star factory.

The visible parts of the gigantic nebula complex are on the outskirts of the dark cloud.

Professor Wendker has spent years observing the ionised area, also known as the H II region, at a frequency of 2,695 megahertz, which corresponds to a wavelength of about 11 centimetres.

He has compiled an isophote chart that resembles the isobars on a met chart and on which points of identical radiation intensity are joined by a line.

Professor Wendker and his associates used for their observations the world's largest radiotelescope of its kind, at Effelsberg, near Bonn.

In addition to the 100-metre dish antenna at Effelsberg they used the high-resolution radio interferometer at Westerbork, Holland.

In distribution of radiation intensity eight specially formed centres were found to exist behind the dark cloud. The German scientists feel they must be

The magma chambers in the Earth's upper crust are growing in size, so fresh volcanic activity in the Eifel may happen.

On balance, however, the tectonic bowels do mankind no harm. Continental drift does not just move the continents on the move; it also creates volcanic crusts with mineral resources.

Pressure forces sea water into sea divides. This water is heated by hot magma chambers down to 100°C. It has increased expenditure and washes valuable mineral resources into newly-opened seams.

Thermic impetus sends the water and ore back into the ocean bed. The heavy ore is then deposited.

This is a phenomenon of time ago in the Pacific. Points along the East Pacific Rise, scientists have discovered.

They are currents of hot water metres in diameter, black in colour, boiling away at a temperature of 350 degrees centigrade.

The water contains iron, nickel and other valuable metals. These ocean-bed deposits are being mined to be worthwhile.

But there are likely to be elsewhere on the ocean bed phenomena occurred millions of years ago.

Commercial sense.

the locations of eight young stars in the spectral category zero.

Stars in this category are in the mass but have only a short life span (given that our own system has been in existence for billions of years).

The location of these stars, at the edge of the dark cloud obscuring North America and Pelican nebulae, is very much in keeping with the theory of how stars are born.

The theory of how stars are born is still in its early days, but it is assumed to originate when gas and dust of interstellar origin begin to clump despite centrifugal forces.

During this concentration of gravity ensure an extremely high influx of matter until a stage is reached at which the mass is perhaps 100 times that of our Sun.

The dense matter, collapsed potential energy is released as the so-called protostar a very high enough to trigger nuclear reactions and hydrogen is converted into helium.

In the present stage of the Milky Way's development stars are formed in groups rather than singly. The trigger is the collapse of interstellar matter into ever denser clumps.

Stars seem predestined to be born in the spiral arms of the Milky Way. In this case it is in the new spiral arm of which the solar system is part.

In an interview with DPA, Professor Wendker has said he feels that the birth of a new star factory is under way in the North America and Pelican nebulae.

But he is not sure whether the part of the same dark cloud of dust and gas is going to cost.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 August 1983)

THE MEDIA

Cable television goes ahead, but first it must be sold



doesn't look as though it is going to be particularly helpful to the sales staff.

For the pleasure, always assuming it is one, of being able to tune in to dozens of programmes instead of the present four on TV, viewers will have to pay a high initial price.

Installation is to cost DM500 per household, or DM250 as an introductory offer.

Charges will vary for running cables from the cellar to the socket behind the TV set. In blocks of flats they could total several thousand marks.

Another initial investment may be necessary if the TV set needs adapting to receive all programmes in colour, for instance.

The monthly rental, in addition to the standard TV licence fee, will be DM5.

What does one get in return? In the Hanover area the Bundespost already offers 10 extra cable TV programmes without having hired a special corporation to supervise activities.

They are, for the most part, the three existing channels of Federal Republic TV, the two GDR channels and the British forces' BFBS.

Twenty-one different radio programmes are also piped in this way.

But the viewing public in Hanover has not been wildly excited. Viewers were promised first-rate reception, including stereo, as well as the wider range of programmes.

"Applications haven't exactly been coming in thick and fast," a Bundespost spokesman admitted in Hanover earlier this summer.

Yet in Wolfsburg the demand is reported to be most encouraging. Next year an estimated one household in three that has access to cable TV will be paying for the privilege.

That is the percentage the postal authorities say is needed if the service is to be worthwhile.

In Munich, which is another pioneer alongside Ludwigshafen, 10 per cent at most have so far shown interest. Cable

TV is scheduled to start early next year, at roughly the same time as in Ludwigshafen, but one household in five was the initial target.

The Ludwigshafen target area has been extended. So has the Munich area. In both cases the number of viewers would presumably have been too low to make the project worthwhile.

West Berlin, the third pioneer area, is currently in the lead with 95,000 households plugged in. Yet even this proportion (the city has a population of two million) would be too low for a commercial operator in the United States to run the risk.

In America at least three and a half million customers are felt to be the least an operator must have to break even.

If the same standard were applied in Germany all current cable TV plans would look as though they were being subsidised for the foreseeable future.

German viewers may feel the proposed charges are high, but they are definitely not high enough to cover costs.

This is a point that has been clear from a survey by Blaupunkt, the Hildesheim radio manufacturers, for Linga, a town in Lower Saxony, that was published a year ago.

The government of Lower Saxony plans to sanction commercial cable TV as a counterweight to the established broadcasting corporations.

Initially, the survey concludes, it will have to subsidise the arrangement heavily. Costs could be recouped from local advertising, but Lower Saxony has no plans to allow advertising for the time being.

In Berlin and in Dortmund, the fourth pioneer area, political considerations, not financial misgivings, are what have impeded progress toward cable TV.

In Berlin the new Arts Senator, Herr Hassomer, is unhappy about the cable TV project as planned by his predecessor, Herr Kewenig.

Instead, he is tabling plans of his own that have more in common with the arrangements envisaged in Munich and Ludwigshafen.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, which has a Social Democratic state government, arrangements for Dortmund, an

SPD city, have yet to be approved by the state assembly.

In Düsseldorf, the state capital, the Social Democrats are sincerely in favour of retaining the existing broadcasting corporation status.

Dortmund's cable TV is to be managed by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the existing corporation, which has head offices in Cologne. That is how the SPD would like to see the operation run.

Yet views even differ on this proposal. Dortmund campaigners are opposed to cable TV of any kind, while the city council would prefer the Bundespost to wait until optical cables can be laid.

At present coaxial cables are still envisaged. Indeed, the Bundespost has been busy since March laying copper cables round Dortmund from the city centre to the Westfaleeballe and the WDR studios.

In the New Year cable viewers in Ludwigshafen and Munich will have a choice of new programmes screened by newcomers to German TV.

All manner of small-time newcomers are booking time on the new channels, Herr Detjen's corporation reports. The only established competitor will be ZDF, the Second Channel of West German TV.

ZDF will be running a cable TV channel in cooperation with BFF, a newspaper proprietors' association.

The newcomers include local evening class organisers, the churches, the Civil Service Association and regional and national lobbies of one kind and another.

Pop music, films and sport will be screened by a wide range of new operators who have suddenly appeared in surprising numbers.

They include a leading media company in Frankfurt that is run jointly by savings banks and retail traders and has been dubbed the "jam factory."

Others are small fry who are only in a position to broadcast for three or four hours every other week.

Some plan to pipe TV programmes round the clock, and pundits expect there to be a battle royal for survival in an initial phase when there are very few viewers.

Not long after German cable TV gets going there will be competition from outer space, as it were.

TV satellites will relay a wide range of professional programmes aimed at viewers in the Federal Republic by operators in other European countries.

Dieter Tasch
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 August 1983)

The hidden contradictions

Continued from page 8

alysis does not amount to a new strategy (it is merely a preliminary paper that must first be approved by Nato), its having been countersigned by the Bundeswehr C-in-C is problematic.

It makes nonsense of the official version of forward defence that has invariably been advocated by Bonn governments.

Sceptics have always had their doubts about the political interpretation that the forward defence concept strictly meant front-line defence and not attack.

But no German politician or military man has yet said anything in breach of this interpretation.

The same is true of the military contradiction that arises the moment the deterrent fails to do the trick.

This contradiction is that the country must be able and willing to fight a defensive war but that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is no way of preventing what is supposedly to be defended from being destroyed.

Meinhard Glosz has achieved the distinction of breaking both taboos simultaneously. Political consequences naturally follow.

An army that is equipped and trained for offensive defence with the declared aim of winning must, at least in the potential opponent's view, be capable of attacking too.

A concept that is based on victory also runs counter to bids to end any military clash as soon as possible by a political solution.

Against this background it is immaterial whether it is a matter of a new strategy or preliminary considerations in preparation for one.

In endorsing such plans General Glanz has unquestionably undermined the priority of politics. So a clear statement with regard to these plans is long overdue on the Bonn government's part.

It must be made, regardless whether or not it runs counter to German-American harmony and even though the plans are in reality the result of a congenital defect, as it were.

Karl-Felix Hainberg
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 August 1983)

THE ARTS

Franz Radziwill dies at 88: a style of magic realism

Against the background of a brightly lit city skyline a plane crashes. On a dilapidated farm a gaping rift runs clean through the walls and soil. A ragged sky lurks threateningly over a fish cutter perched on a bright pink beach.

These are motifs typical of the painter Franz Radziwill, who has died in Wilhelmshaven aged 88.

Three times in a long lifetime Radziwill, who moved to Dangast, a small North Sea resort near Wilhelmshaven, in the early 1920s, was almost totally forgotten.

Three times his work was rediscovered. It is now seen as having been a major contribution, ever and above

with a fresh start in mind. That was the first caesura in his life.

He travelled time and again to Amsterdam to model his work on the Dutch old masters. They were his source of inspiration for technique.

In his new home, an old fisherman's house several times converted and renovated, he developed his *Neue Sachlichkeit*, magic realism style.

It was to be his, virtually unchanged, for the rest of his working life.

The shock of the First World War continued to influence his choice of subjects. He saw active service in both world wars and presaged in a visionary manner the impending conflagration.

In 1933 he was given a post at the

ing ens in Lenden

by the Arts Council in 1978-79. His has since been acknowledged as a leading representative of the *Neue Sachlichkeit* tendency. He was no longer able to paint because of poor vision from 1971. Two hundred works of his were shown in Berlin at a major retrospective held in November 1981. His paintings were flanked by as many water colours, drawings and prints from over 50 years of work.

Peter Engel/dpa

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 15 August 1983)



Sulaiman Tha Graal, a contemporary etching. (Photo: ...)

200 exhibits recall Turkish siege of Vienna

By the end of July 10,000 people had seen the *Münster, Vienna and the Turks 1683-1983* exhibition at the Stadtmuseum in Münster, Westphalia.

The 300th anniversary of the Turkish siege of Vienna presents an opportunity not taking a wider look at German-Turkish relations ever more than 500 years.

The emphasis is on Münster in particular, and about 200 exhibits convey an impression of how ties developed from the Turkish wars of the 15th to 18th centuries.

They were followed by German-Turkish friendship up to and including the present, with its influx of migrant workers from Turkey.

Experts say the range of exhibits in Münster and the didactic conception behind the way in which they are arranged compare well with the much larger exhibitions in Vienna.

Three hundred years ago, on September 1683, the Turks were in Vienna as relieved, and large exhibitions are being held in the capital to commemorate the event.

The three stages in German-Turkish relations, war, friendship and present day, are strikingly outlined in Münster by exhibits that include letters, documents, textiles, coins and weapons and equipment.

Most exhibits are on loan from various collections. They include 17th century "Turkish spoils" from the Ruhr.

A particularly valuable allegorical picture painted in 1683 by Bartholomäus Spranger for the Roman Emperor Rudolf II depicts the Kaiser and the Reich as victors over the Ottomans.

After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 the Ottoman empire kept Central Europe at its breath. There were hostilities for centuries, and the tide was not turned until 1683.

The Christian West then went on the offensive and pushed the borders of the Ottoman Empire back. The exhibition features many pointers to the past and environs dating back to the period.

Forces were raised from the area on several occasions to fight the Turks. Commanders also came from the region.

The last occasion was in 1684 when the troops were commanded by the Bishop Christoph Bernhard von Galen. A section of the exhibition features paintings by the Münster artist Grottemeyer, 1864-1946. They give an idea of Turkish society in the Ottoman Empire.

Another section deals with Turkish ties in the present day. Five centuries reflect the course of events.

Jens Gundlach
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 August 1983)

HERITAGE

A day out for all the family with the Neanderthal Man

about 60,000 years old and that the man had been washed into the cave by Neah's Flood. But other experts doubt this.

The surgeon Rudolf Virchow, the founder of pathology, never departed from his contention that home Neanderthalensis was a modern-day man who had had rickets as a child and was later plagued by arthritis. He also reckoned that he had received several severe blows on the head during his life.

Dr Fuhlroth was proved right in the end. Neanderthal Man lived between 200,000 and 40,000 BC and was not restricted to the Neander Valley. Skeletons have also been found in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East.

In 1932, a small museum devoted primarily to natural history was established in the valley to provide an adequate setting for the Neanderthal find: the top of a skull, a few ribs and some other bones, 14 pieces in all.

Apart from this, the museum also houses a few other prehistoric remains. But the actual attraction of the valley has been the 23-hectare neighbouring game reserve that was established a few

years later and has the kind of animals that existed in the Neanderthal Man's era: bison, musk oxen, tarpans (a type of wild horse) and deer.

The museum remained unchanged for a long time. The animal reserve became somewhat overgrown and the bison fell prey to diseases.

In 1947, a new museum was built with the ambitious aim of providing a "window on the Ice Age." But the plans had to be scrapped when the money ran out. So there is no new museum, but only a redecorated one, with work still going on.

The aim now is to present educational material on pre-history.

Velker Freund, the manager of the society behind the project: "Our most frequent visitors are classes of schoolchildren and we want to continue catering to them."

The new museum can be described as a blend of objective information and prehistoric kitsch.

Naturally, the schoolchildren are much more attracted to the life-sized replicas of Neanderthals in their glass showcases than to the few scattered bones of genuine Neanderthals.

The museum will have to continue its efforts to steer clear of becoming an Ice Age Disneyland. And it will have to preserve its educational element.

A reconstructed Neanderthal man's cave is at some point to be manned by a museum guide who will show how Stone Age man made his tools.

Professor Gerhard Bosinski of Cologne University, who has been advising the museum for years, will ensure that the information provided is accurate.



He's outlasted them all... Neanderthal Man. (Photo: Marianne Kolarik)

The closeness of the cooperation between the museum and Cologne University is evidenced by the fact that the museum's basement will house one section of the University's Stone Age department.

The same association that is looking after the museum now wants to improve the animal reserve as well. Next year, it will be enlarged to 30 hectares and completely re-organised.

Cologne Zoo has already promised the loan of some of its animals and the information provided is accurate.

Continued on page 15

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;

Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Communists take their chance

Continued from page 8

tion policy," the DKP student organisation MSB Spartakus succeeded in establishing selective and liberal student organisations.

The success of this cooperation has now prompted the neo-communists in the peace movement to accept offers of alliance and organisational assistance from orthodox communists in political fields unrelated to university life.

People who were discussion partners ten years ago while at university now again face each other at the peace movement's regional conferences.

The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation (Kofaz) which the DKP founded in 1974 originally presented itself as yet another front organisation of this country's orthodox Communist Party and was therefore viewed with a certain aloofness.

The hundreds of local committees and initiatives of the Kofaz rarely managed to rally more than 25,000 people a year for its demonstrations. Most of these people were DKP members.

This changed when the public realised that the détente policy of the Schmidt-Genscher government was unable to prevent the Soviet arms buildup. The political discussion increasingly revolved around the military supremacy of the East Bloc and the consequences for the West.

The 1979 dual-track NATO decision

(calling for the deployment of new medium-range missiles if arms limitation talks fail) found relatively little response in the Western media. The press largely restricted itself to straight reporting on day-to-day events.

As a result, the public was uninformed about the actual consequences of the NATO decision. There was growing fear among a minority group that the dual-track decision would lead to a mounting overkill capacity.

This is where the organisational instruments of the DKP and its front organisations came into their own.

After several months of preparation, this country's orthodox communists, using the Kofaz and the German Peace Union (DFU) as fronts, managed to pass the Krefeld Appeal as far back as November 1980.

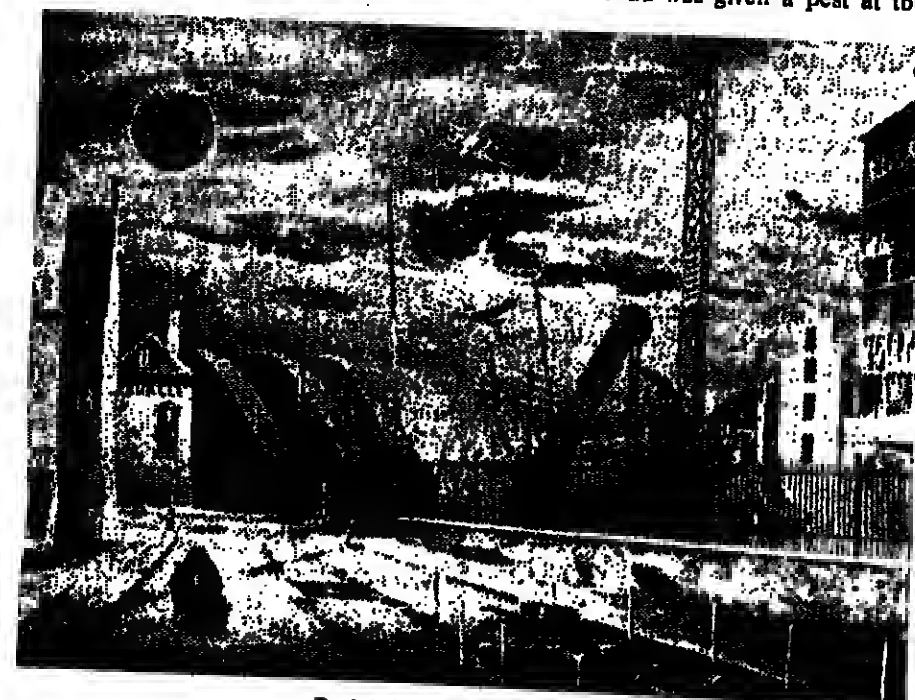
The organisers of the event, which was attended by about 1,000 people, used the NATO decision to fuel the public's worry that peace could be in jeopardy.

They seized upon the fear of a nuclear showdown and the willingness of wide segments of our youth to demonstrate against the Bundeswehr and NATO.

In this they were supported by the Young Democrats (the young members' branch of the FDP) and sceptics from the left wing of the SPD.

Hans-Josef Horcham

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 August 1983)



Radziwill's 'The Strika,' 1931. (Photo: Catalogue)

passing trends, to post-Expressionist art.

His name is most associated with the *Neue Sachlichkeit* and magic realism movements.

Radziwill's overriding motif was the cracked and fissured character of the modern world, the encroachment of technology on the landscape and the threat of catastrophe from the cosmos.

Time and again he depicts flying objects hurtling earthwards, strange celestial formations hanging over large landscapes, satellites falling from dark clouds and outsize suns casting a pale light.

Franz Radziwill was born on 6 February 1895 in Strohhausen, a village near the Weser (and not far from where he spent all his adult life).

He grew up in Bremen and studied art at the municipal art college just before the Great War.

He was originally closely associated with Otto Modersohn and Heinrich Vogeler in Worpswede, then for a while in post-war Berlin with the revolutionary November group.

In his early Expressionist phase he painted hovering figures reminiscent of Chagall and brisk painterly gestures such as were characteristic of Brücke artists Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel and Pechstein.

He then began to make a name for himself and made friends with Otto Dix and George Grosz.

In 1922 he moved to Dangast, where the Brücke group had earlier painted,

Düsseldorf art college but dismissed two years later as a cultural Bolshevik and his work branded as depraved.

During the Third Reich he travelled widely. After the war he regained popularity for a short spell, but was forgotten again in the heyday of abstract art.

He was rediscovered at the end of the 1960s when a major exhibition of his work was held in Cologne. Further shows of his work were staged, includ-

School for demonstrators

Continued from page 8

their jobs and because they were simply frightened.

The soft line was taken and there was no vote.

Policemen were rarely referred to as *Bullen* (a derogatory term similar to "pig") and the general tone was rather peaceful.

The participants planned their hopes on the individual police officers' willingness to talk it out. They were trying to work out methods that would enable them to get to the human being behind the shield and helmet by such means as sitting upright and looking the policeman in the eye.

They were agreed that they would disperse peacefully the moment violent minorities entered the picture and that they would even form a protective wall between the rabble and the police.

"We must grow strong without losing

our tenderness," Kalla, a huge civil servant, wrote in the wall newspaper.

Pretending to be a truncheon-wielding policeman (the truncheon was made of paper), he manhandled three women protesters, dragging them off the street and dropping them none too gently.

At breakfast, the women complained about Kalla's roughness, displaying their black and blue marks.

Though fear of physical injury was the dominant element when the group analysed its fears, there was also the fear that the group could fail, that it could disintegrate and that the members could lose the feeling of community and fall back into loneliness.

Babette, a housewife and mother of two, rejects the idea that it is all pointless because the arms race will go on anyway. Her philosophy is: "I owe them my life."

Jens Gundlach
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 August 1983)

Do you always have to have a zombie film?" a mother asks her son, 12, as they pay the local video lending library their weekly visit.

Sonny boy's answer is short and to the point. "If you're taking home another of those sex films I don't see why I shouldn't have a zombie."

His mother is at a loss for an answer, so they call it quits.

Back home in the peace and quiet of their own home, and thousands of others all over the country, families draw the curtains and settle down in their armchair for a video session.

They watch cannibals gouging out the guts of their victims, iron chains clank round human necks and pulled tight until the necks snap, and people screaming in pain as they are tortured.

This perverted film fare is viewed on TV and taken in with eagle eyes by young people in particular. Video has attained crazy proportions.

If trade sources can be taken as any guide there seems to be a burgeoning demand for perversion, horror, blood and gore.

Figures are readily available to support the claim that there is a demand for perverted entertainment.

About 4,000 cassette titles are available at video lending libraries with a total stock of 1.4 million cassettes, and 45 per cent of turnover comes in the categories "war," "action" and "horror" films.

"Adventure," "crime" and "Western" cassettes account for a further quarter of loans, "erotic" films for a further 12 per cent.

Films for children and young people trail well behind in the also-ran category, making up a mere seven per cent of turnover.

The Germans seem to have become a nation of video consumers. Nowhere in the world, not even in TV-mad America, is the percentage of homes with video equipment as high.

One household in 10 already has a video set, and in three years' time it will be an estimated one household in three, or even every other home.

Almost everyone will then have access to video facilities that enable them to arrange a personal programme of screen entertainment.

It is hardly surprising that children and young people are no exception to the general increase in demand for private viewing.

The leisure activities of young people nowadays can be classified as the three O's. It has been said: audio, video and disco.

Of the three, video is gaining increas-

MODERN LIVING

Viewing standards hit rock bottom as video booms



ing importance. Porn was long top of the video pops, but the trend among both juveniles and adults is now toward more bloodcurdling fare.

People who have risen from the dead, sadists and butchers of men, werewolves and other animals in human form (or vice-versa) are what the kids clamour for at the videotheque.

A ban on selling the film to juveniles issued by the Bonn government agency that vets books, comics, magazines and films for the young is definitely a seal of quality as the kids see it.

And when 10- to 15-year-olds get together for a session of really sickening video violence it is a kind of chicken test along the lines of: "I never would have thought he could have sat through something like that without feeling ill."

Getting hold of suitable cassettes and putting a programme together are seen by young people as a kind of sport, and as matters stand, blacklisting or no blacklisting, there is little to stop them from hiring the material.

If their parents don't have the right films on hire, maybe the neighbours will have something, and many school-kids earn a little pocket money on the side by lending their parents' video cassettes to classmates.

Older brothers and sisters are roped in if the dealer refuses to lend blacklisted material to juveniles.

Many a youth worker has unwittingly supplied a youth club or home with what seemed to be a harmless cassette but turned out to be hot stuff.

Politicians and officials responsible for looking after the young are increasingly conscious of the fact that serious problems lie ahead.

There has certainly been no lack of verbal commitments to do something about video cassettes that pervert the morals of the young.

From the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Ministry in Düsseldorf to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Hanover everyone is agreed that something must be done.

It is high time the powers that be did something to afford young people some

protection. But who are the powers that be and what can they do?

So far, or so it would seem, the Bonn government agency mentioned earlier has been solely responsible. But it can only take action of any kind if requested to do so by, say, a local authority youth department official.

What happens is that a film is submitted for vetting and, maybe, then blacklisted.

Often enough the blacklisted film is simply reissued with a fresh title and sent back to the video libraries where it continues to do a roaring trade.

The Bonn agency has strictly limited resources and is not equipped to handle the number of applications it is getting these days.

Its manpower was recently increased, but now youth departments are taking a closer look at the video problem and are getting out of hand for the Bonn civil servants.

Last year the youth department in Neuss, near Düsseldorf, applied for no fewer than 744 video cassette films to be blacklisted.

About 200 films in all have so far been blacklisted, 600 applications are still being processed and new applications are coming in at the rate of 20 a month.

After lengthy hesitation the Bonn government has finally decided to amend the current Youth Protection Bill to deal with the video problem.

The aim is to introduce a voluntary self-censorship system similar to the scheme that has been run for decades by the German film industry.

Cassettes would then be vetted by a panel consisting of local authority officials and representatives of the film industry and cordoned suitable for certain age groups.

Films that are considered unsuitable for young people in general may not be sold to juveniles. Advertising them is prohibited. They can only be sold under the counter or in special rooms to which kids have no access.

The Bill is to be enacted by next spring at the latest.

The law enforcement agencies are also taking a keener interest in the subject. In the first six months of this year public prosecutor's offices in North Rhine-Westphalia have launched proceedings in 359 cases of marketing actionable video cassettes.

Last year the number of censored films was 247.

Doubts have been raised as to the moves of this kind in the light of the amended Youth Protection Bill which will solve the problem of censorship.

Rudolf Steiner, head of the agency, does not feel voluntary self-censorship arrangements are likely to be very effective.

Blacklisting alone is not enough, he says, because an offender can be sent to prison, whereas a film can be sold in a shop and sold to a child.

Too much play is made of the danger of the video. What, Herr Steiner asks, is the adult demand for the film-makers to keep the output down?

There is little point in the film-makers being so keen on horror when so many in the film industry are aggressive and totally without opinion.

"Horror films," he says, "are on an aspect of human nature which has so far been paid little attention."

Parents may be starting to take more in public about the video viewing but they tend to be perceptive, says SPD member Klaus Lennartz.

He discussed the subject with a group of parents at a school in Cologne, and found that many were prepared to admit that the excess kids had to video cassettes was in their own hands.

Force or persuasion

Herr Steiner feels there are ways in which to eradicate the video must either be a total ban or a self-censorship system.

The first option would be a total ban on the manufacture of horror films, which he feels might be feasible.

Several leading manufacturers, including Bertelsmann-Verlag and Deutscher Rundfunk, have announced they will voluntarily restrict the production of horror film cassettes.

But there could be enormous financial interest. Westdeutscher Rundfunk is a broadcasting company strongly opposed to video cassettes.

Yet the corporation cannot ignore the attention of the public.

Continued on page 16

CHILDREN

Sailing 'effective therapy' for aggressive misfits



ing as a method of helping juveniles with severe behavioural problems having startling results, according to the head of a psychology clinic.

Professor Klaus Schenck told a meeting of six-month cruises under sail helping to integrate into society who had previously been excluded by aggressive and totally without opinion.

Professor Schenck, who is attached to the Ravensburg state clinic in Bavaria, has so far been paid little attention.

Parents may be starting to take more in public about the video viewing but they tend to be perceptive, says SPD member Klaus Lennartz.

He discussed the subject with a group of parents at a school in Cologne, and found that many were prepared to admit that the excess kids had to video cassettes was in their own hands.

Force or persuasion

Herr Steiner feels there are ways in which to eradicate the video must either be a total ban or a self-censorship system.

The first option would be a total ban on the manufacture of horror films, which he feels might be feasible.

Several leading manufacturers, including Bertelsmann-Verlag and Deutscher Rundfunk, have announced they will voluntarily restrict the production of horror film cassettes.

But there could be enormous financial interest. Westdeutscher Rundfunk is a broadcasting company strongly opposed to video cassettes.

Yet the corporation cannot ignore the attention of the public.

Continued on page 16

way of escaping their difficult patients. This leads to close personal ties with the youngsters — ties that could never be forged in a hospital.

In part the crew does various environmental and social jobs including helping with harvests and cleaning beaches.

The boat is in permanent radio contact with the Ravensburg clinic. During the cruise, efforts are made to find apprenticeships.

The experiment has been so successful that other ships are likely to be added.

Professor Schenck: "The boys can now cope, both physically and mentally, with a normal working day. What they had to weather on board was a lot more taxing than the frustration in day-to-day life."

"These youngsters have acquired the self-confidence they need to tackle the future."

Bureaucrats don't like the project. That's because a vessel somewhere out on the Mediterranean is out of reach of the supervisory authorities.

But the yacht is always full because many youth authorities at local level do believe in it. They often act on their own initiative and send youngsters to join the yacht, accepting full responsibility.

Schenck: "On the one hand, the youth authorities are grateful for such improvised alternatives to keeping these youngsters in hospitals or other institutions and are quite prepared to support the project. On the other hand, this kind of experiment clashes with bureaucracy."

Each voyage the yacht is manned by therapists and six boys. There is a normal working day. The dependence on the sea and the realisation that they are all together in a daily fight to survive does restore some faith, Professor Schenck.

Over the six months there is no possibility of avoiding day-to-day frustration. There are watches round the clock, cooking, laundry, scrubbing, repairing in addition to the sailing and sailing.

The boys were in hospital, said Professor Schenck, they would have no chance to make. On board they are part of a decision-making process.

They have to take care of the customs and harbour formalities, get drinking water on board and prepare the boat for the next voyage.

They have to take part in many drills. A teacher-therapist aboard the *Anna Catharina* is quite an adventure.

For an experienced seaman who handles the boat on the high seas, must be skilled to a trade and exposed to the handling of young people.

Professor Schenck: "The therapists on board have a tough job. There is no

degree of excellence.

Since children with cancer need not only intensive medical but psychological care as well, the doctors and nurses meet every evening to discuss innovations and improvements and talk about the children's psychological problems.

These meetings have resulted in a psychotherapeutic self-help group for the staff. The idea is to use psychoanalysis to soothe the doctors and nurses to cope with the death of children.

"Though we should be used to death around us, it is still a burden for us. Even though today every other child suffering from leukaemia survives, every one that dies is a blow. This not the type of nine-to-five job where you can simply down your tools and go home," says Dr Bode.

The children's clinic at Bonn university hospital is one of the most advanced in Germany. One ward has been set aside exclusively for cancer victims.

Dr Udo Bode, who is in charge of the ward, says: "The treatment of children with cancer has to be extremely intensive. In fact, it should be the same as a patient receives in an intensive care unit; this is where many German hospitals still fall short."

The nursing and medical staff in Bonn have been trained to an unmatched degree of excellence.

Continued on page 16



Therapy under full canvas... the 'Anna Catharina'.

Most of the youngsters were hospitalised because they might be a danger to themselves and others and because normal juvenile institutions cannot give them the psychiatric care they need.

Schenck: "Most of them come from broken homes. They're apathetic, don't know what to do with themselves and are often aggressive."

They are a nightmare for the hospital staff.

"Actually, hospitals like ours are not the right place for them. They don't consider themselves patients but people persecuted by society. They want to withdraw from this society and they don't really want to undergo therapy."

"The psychiatric environment is repulsive to them; yet willingness to undergo treatment is the main prerequisite for its success."

Some hospital staff resent the "luxury psychiatry" that gives youngsters

what they themselves could never afford: six months at sea.

But on board is a lot cheaper than keeping them in hospital. Keep aboard the *Anna Catharina* is DM165 a day — almost DM100 less than in hospital.

Sailing as a therapy is not new. For some years another yacht, *Outlaw*, has been making cruises in the North Sea, manned by juvenile delinquents.

Lake Constance has for some years had a similar project for blind, deaf-mute, paralysed and mentally retarded youngsters, backed by local yacht clubs.

This form of therapy, which enables individual disabled youths to find their role in a community where each depends on the other, is sponsored by the *Handicap Segler Gilde*. One of its members is Raimund Delbeke, an educationalist and social worker who owns the *Anna Catharina*.

Jürgen Adamak (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 August 1983)

subsidised the Bonn hospital initiative because it does not want to set a precedent. Caring for the sick is a responsibility of local government.

The Cancer Fund is now promoting the transplantation of bone marrow in Munich.

There was some resignation in Dr Bode's voice when he stressed that cost-intensive work is difficult when there isn't much public money available.

Although the Cancer Fund's argument is essentially sound, it is hard to understand why it cannot support the Bonn project, especially in view of the deep personal commitment of the staff.

Evi Kell (Die Welt, 8 August 1983)

Continued from page 13

Neanderthal

nich's Hellabrunn Zoo will provide some bison in exchange for musk oxen.

This will ensure that the valley remains attractive to trippers.

Incidentally, few people know that the Neanderthal is not named after the famous man found in the valley but after the religious poet Joachim Neander (1650-1680). The Neander Valley might well have inspired his most famous hymn: *Lobe den Herren, den mächtigen König der Ehren*.

Sabine Eizold (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1983)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopedia.

Products, including 9,000 trademarks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM88.16 post free in Germany, DM75 off abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus Postfach 11 03 20 D-6100 Darmstadt Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (0 61 51) 3 36 61

Video boom

Continued from page 14

from its shareholding in Bavaria-Filmgesellschaft, a company that owns subsidiary, Euro-Video, that is a market leader.

One can say for sure whether self-censorship is feasible given such commercial considerations. But Herr Steiner says the horror is just a wave that will pass in time like any other.

In the long run even zombies are sure to find an audience sooner or later.

Sabine Eizold (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 August 1983)

Routes to tour in Germany

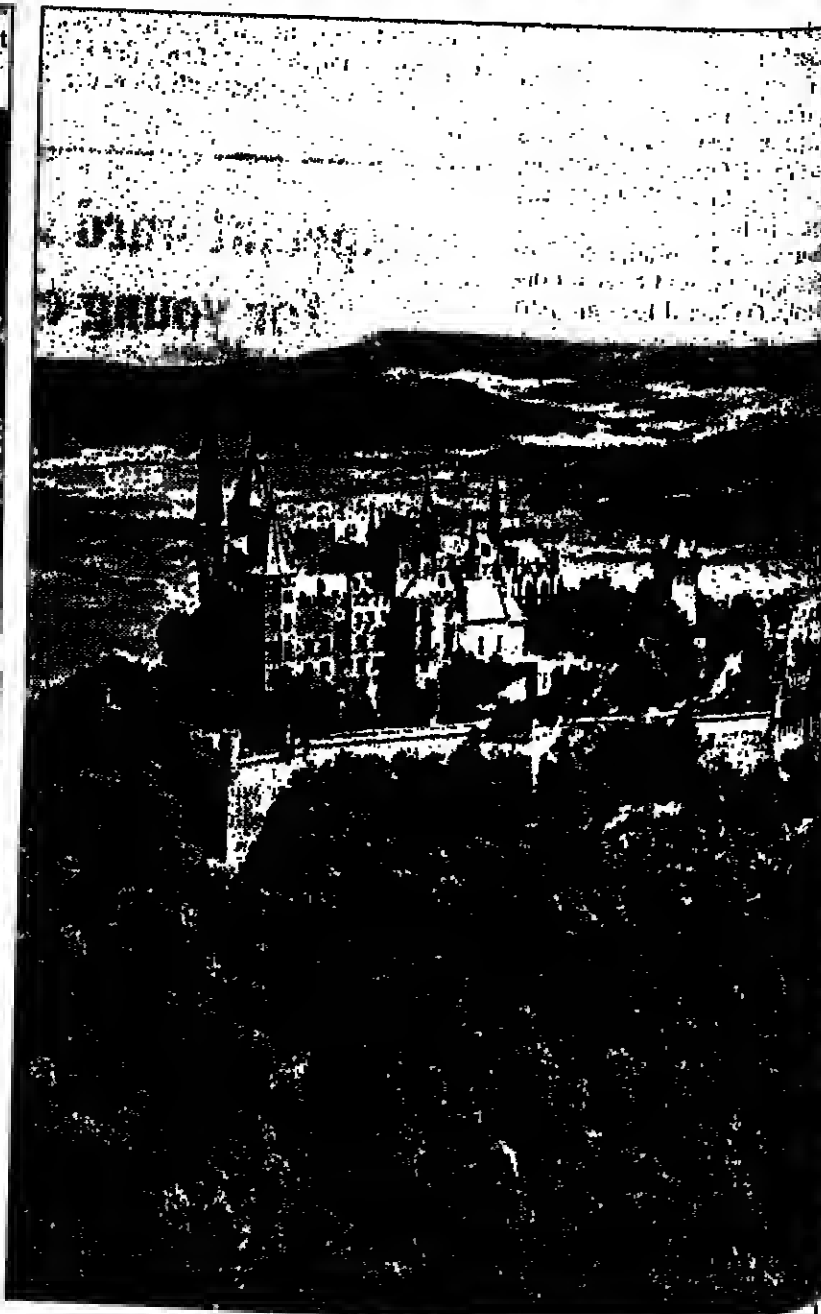
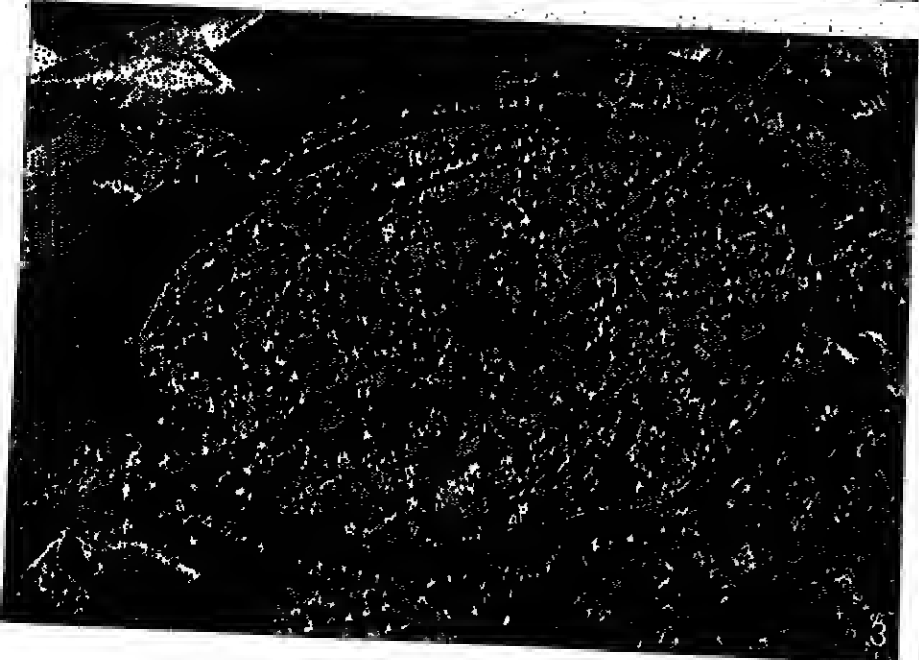
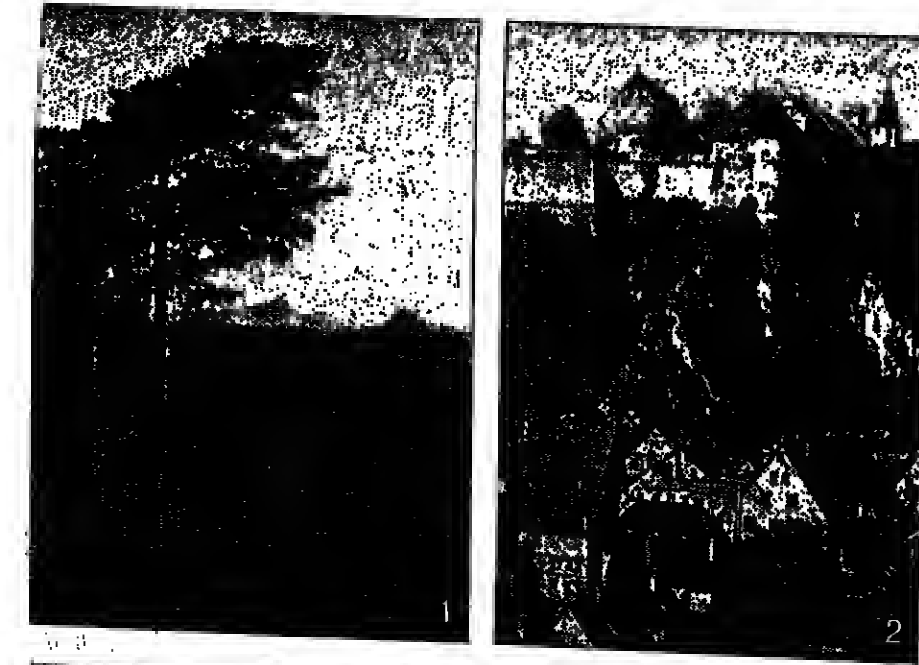
The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and steeplemills, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegeu region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



No. 1098 - 4 September 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

3

HOME AFFAIRS

Shipbuilding crucial factor in Bremen election

The Opposition CDU and FDP in their turn are more or less obliged to toe the lines of their party friends in the Bonn government.

And then Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff made Bremen's troubles rise when he said that the shipyard troubles were not all that bad and that there was certainly no crisis.

The people of Bremen don't agree. In any event, the shipyards are the main topic of conversation — not only because some 11,000 jobs are in direct jeopardy but also because of the disastrous consequences any collapse would have on the shipyards' suppliers and other related industries.

In addition, it is only natural that all parties should be wooing yard workers for their votes.

Four years ago, the SPD managed to capture the absolute majority by a margin of only a few hundred votes.

Bremen's CDU leader, Bernd Neumann, is now trying to make use of the fact that he has free access to his party's national chairman, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is prepared to talk with anybody, but it works councils or the Senate, when the shipyards are at issue.

The gruffness with which Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, dealt with his fellow SPD members at a state convention is still fresh in everybody's memory.

But Chancellor Kohl stubbornly demands concrete plans if he is to do anything on the grounds that he does not want to pour the taxpayer's money into a bottomless pit.

Campaigning Social Democrats in their turn point to the fact that it was their Chancellor who saved the Vulkan yard from capsizing when it misallocated regarding a navy order for frigates.

With Lambsdorff in his pack of cards, state FDP leader Horst-Jürgen Lahmann clearly holds the worst hand.

But he is a clever go-between, which is made the easier by the fact that the Bremen administrators in such sectors as labour and economic affairs cut a poor figure in terms of expertise and determination with trade unionists, works councils, management boards, the general public and even their own party. Karl Willms, who is responsible for both departments, has to serve as the whipping boy, which he does

patiently. He can do this because he is from Bremerhaven, and the Bremerhaven SPD has always been a vote getter that has offset the losses of the Bremen SPD. This has put it in a strong position.

Therefore, no matter what they think about Willms and no matter how much they urge Koschnick to rid himself of his economic and labour affairs senator — at least in his present post — there is nothing Koschnick can do if the Bremerhaven SPD flexes its muscles.

In any event, nobody can tell whether Continued on page 4



CDU leader Bernd Neumann only a law votes in it.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Both Hesse and Bremen go to the polls this month. Both are held by SPD.

In the city-state of Bremen, Hans-Joachim Lauth is likely to be returned as mayor. But he will probably lose his absolute majority. His CDU opponent, Isidor Neumann.

Speculation on what sort of coalition emerges has been rife for almost a month. Few think that the CDU and the FDP would be able to rally a workable majority.

The most likely possibility seems to be a coalition between the biggest parties, the SPD and the CDU, despite reservations in the SPD rank and file.

Bremen now has three parties and groupings: SPD, CDU and FDP, each with party status, plus three deputies of the Bremen Greens (BGL) and of the Green and Liberal Group.

The latter consists of the BGL breakaway Peter Willers and the FDP breakaway Uwe Schröder.

Willers has joined the national Green party (which is represented in the Bundestag) and has been put at the top of the ticket for the Bremen election.

Schröder, who was supposed to have represented liberal elements of the national Greens, fell prey to intrigues by the Communist Party of Germany (DKP) and Communist Federation of Germany (KBW) cadre men among the Greens.

He makes matters even more confusing by his is the *Betrieblich-Alternative* (BAL) that likes to display a green face and there although it is no party in Bremen that this group is led by Germany's orthodox Communists, the DKP (who are not the same as the KPD).

The campaign and the ultimate decision by the voters is inextricably tied to the shipbuilding industry's votes.

Bremen's economically weak structure has been dealt an added blow by the Klocknerhütte, which is hard hit by steel crisis; the shipping slump and BEC fishing war. It is threatened by metropolitan mass layoffs.

Further talks between the endangered firms AG Weser, Vulkan and Lloyd have bogged down.

The SPD Senate (cabinet) under Mayor Koschnick has to act rather than provide guidelines.

A shareholder of Vulkan, the city-state is also a shipyard owner. In fact, the result of moves by Vulkan co-owner Thyssen-Bornemisza, who sold shares under the counter, Bremen finds itself holding the controlling interest in Vulkan.

The Senate therefore now finds itself in a dual responsibility.



Bremen mayor Hans-Joachim Lauth... absolute majority unlikely.

(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

Hesse CDU candidate accuses SPD of 'being worn out'

The Hesse election will be crucial for CDU and SPD. The CDU's new top candidate, Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Wallmann, wants to finish in Hesse what Chancellor Helmut Kohl has ushered in Bonn: the vaunted about-turn.

He says that decades in government have worn out the SPD.

Wallmann's idea is to form a government with the FDP, which did not make it into the assembly in the last election.

The FDP, on the other hand, is only prepared to enter into a coalition if the CDU fails to win the absolute majority.

The CDU's main argument in its bid to replace the SPD government is the "Red-Green saw-sawing," i.e. the selective cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Greens which has caused nothing but damage since the 1982 Hesse election.

To demonstrate the ability of its top candidate, the CDU points to the success Wallmann has had as Frankfurt's mayor in boosting the economy and so creating new jobs or preventing layoffs.

As Wallmann himself puts it: "I'll only mention a few catchwords such as housing, bypass roads, energy supply and environmental protection."

If he loses, Wallmann does not want to become the Opposition leader.

Hesse SPD leader Holger Börner, the caretaker Prime Minister, and his team deliberately worked towards an autumn election when they found that neither of

the two major parties in the assembly could govern without a partner.

Börner works on the assumption that the conservatives' landslide victory in the March national election will be followed by disenchantment over the fact that the upturn promised by Kohl has failed to materialise.

The SPD, whose platform is secure jobs, workers' rights and stepped up environmental protection, hopes to become the strongest political force in Hesse once more.

Only if that happens can his party revive the golden age under the legendary Prime Minister Georg August Zinn.

Börner has repeatedly made it clear that he would like it best if only his party and the CDU were returned to the assembly.

Asked what his attitude towards the Greens would be if the assembly found itself in a stalemate again, he said he would worry about that when the time came, if it came.

The Greens, who opposed the dissolution of the assembly, hope to be as successful as in 1982.

But this time they want to make a bid for direct political power, according to their state spokesman Werner Wenz: "The other parties are in no position to solve the problems by themselves."

One of the Greens' key slogans in the 1982 campaign was "No additional runway for Frankfurt airport."

Their opposition to the enlargement of the airport, the further development of the Biblis nuclear power station and the installation of a processing plant for nuclear waste in Hesse gave them eight per cent of the popular vote and nine seats in the assembly last year.

State FDP leader and top candidate Wolfgang Gerhardt makes no bones about the fact that this will be a make-or-break election for his party.

The Hesse FDP, which has been out of the assembly for a year, is trying to make the voters understand that this party is a must because the CDU cannot form a government without a coalition partner. Moreover, the FDP stresses, the major parties need a liberal watchdog.

Gerhardt says he is not afraid of the breakaway Liberal Democrats whose votes would come from the SPD.

Albert Bechthold, Fred Mühlhausen, Burkhard Rexin (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 August 1983)



Opponents: Hesse Premier Holger Börner, SPD (left) and Walter Wallmann, CDU challenger.

(Photo: dpa)

A Soviet specialist goes back to Bonn

The appointment of Andreas Meyer-Landrut to succeed the retiring Bernd von Staden as state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office is as much a gain for Bonn as it is a loss for German-Soviet relations.

It can safely be said that Meyer-Landrut, Germany's eighth ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been its best.

He speaks Russian fluently and could therefore conduct all his negotiations without an interpreter — unlike most other Western ambassadors who neither speak the language nor wish to learn it.

It is hard to imagine anyone who does not speak French or English being sent to Paris or Washington.

But Meyer-Landrut's parents come from Estonia's capital, Tallinn, where Russian is widely spoken. He has also studied Slavic literature, which gave him another advantage.

His full and determined use of his facility with the language enabled him to move with great ease in Moscow's diplomatic circles.

Any other ambassador who visited the Moscow miracle healer Djinnia Dviltashvili as often as he did would have caused raised eyebrows.

What matters is that the case with which he moved in the Soviet Union on other than official occasions was appreciated by his hosts.

Though not terribly outgoing and not given to enjoying targa parties, Meyer-

Landrut made friends with many Moscow officials and private individuals, which helped him greatly in his work. When travelling in the provinces, he made a point of calling on the local party bosses, some of whom are members of the Politburo. Nothing like this is known among the other Western ambassadors.

Some people took offence at his refusing to play the role of "father of the German colony" in Moscow, preferring to concentrate on his diplomatic work. But this benefited Bonn-Moscow relations.

His ambassadorship (he assumed the post in October 1980) fell in an unfavourable phase when East-West relations were deteriorating.

Meyer-Landrut first saw service in Moscow as a young attaché in 1957. From 1966 to 1969, he was press attaché in Moscow, later becoming head of the Soviet desk at the Bonn Foreign Office. From there, he went up a rung to take over the whole East Bloc department.

He thus observed and played a role in the delicate process of those years.

But one of the most difficult tasks he had to master was the dual function of emphatically putting across the West's

Von Staden, diplomat and policy maker, retires

relations with America have always been one of the main objectives of German foreign policy and von Staden's main task. Before his short interlude at the Chancellery, he spent six years as Germany's ambassador to Washington. He described this time as his most important diplomatic experience.

He stayed at the Embassy until 1979 and thus covered Henry Kissinger's entire period as US secretary of state, ably representing German interests.

Von Staden's career is exemplary for a modern diplomat who is not only an administrator but a policy maker as well.

After a spell at the German Embassy in Brussels, the then president of the European Council, Walter Hallstein, made him the cabinet chief of the then rapidly growing Council.

What von Staden experienced there was five years of political dynamism that was far removed from the much deplored bureaucratic petrification of today's EEC institutions.

Von Staden later went to the Foreign Office under Walter Scheel, when he played a major part in formulating and realising the treaties with the East Bloc.

Both as ambassador and as state secretary he convinced through his calm,

well-informed and businesslike manner. Two years ago he recently looked forward to his work as state secretary. His request for premature retirement now therefore seems to indicate that not all the hopes he pinned on this post have materialised.

In any event, von Staden was never short of work. He criss-crossed the world on the foreign minister's behalf though never quite gaining the influence of his predecessor, von Weizsäcker. Von Staden was Genecher's closest adviser, policy formulator and propagandist.

When Hildegard Hamm-Brücher fell prey to the "about-turn", von Staden inherited her post as coordinator of German-American relations — on top of all his other burdens.

His last official job will be to accompany President Karl Carstens to America where he will attend celebrations marking this event.

Bernd von Staden is to be succeeded by Germany's ambassador to Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut.

The fact that a North American man is to be replaced by a Moscow specialist shows the importance the Kohl-Genscher government attributes to the further development of relations with the East Bloc. It does not signify a change in political priorities but simply the difficulty of the job.

Bernd von Staden's retirement will strip Bonn's foreign affairs scene of one of its hallmarks of quality.

Thomas Meyer
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 August 1983)



Andreas Meyer-Landrut (left) as Bonn envoy in Moscow, with senior Soviet official Vasiliy Kuznetsov. (Photo: AP)

Bremen election

Continued from page 1
change in this post would be a solution.

But even disregarding the squabbles and bureaucratic tangle, somebody will have to pay the yard disaster.

Before going to the polls, the works councils and the workers union want to know what the election's intention is.

Everybody realises that the layoffs. The question is, how to handle them.

Against this background, the buck-passing between the Bremen Senate and the Bremen Senate came up with a remarkable result: works council chairman Hans Hüfner has been given fourth place on the BGL ticket. This is a surprise, as his grouping manages to win 10 per cent of the vote. This is needed to get into the assembly.

The magic five per cent is a ponderable in this election: the FDP, who have always polled 10 per cent, are expected to drop to 5 per cent. Bremen, manage to return to the FDP, CDU and SPD?

Will both Green groupings get on? And if only one, which? Will there be one Green group or will the assembly consist of the national Greens, the FDP, CDU and SPD?

Everything is possible, but the total splintering of the Greens is a potential with 4.9 per cent of the vote going to two Green groupings. That would mean a total of 9.8 per cent, which would normally get nothing. And what if the FDP winds up with 4.9 per cent? The cards.

FDP leader Lohmann has stated he wants an SPD-FDP coalition. Social Democrats lose their majority and if they vote to believe in the Liberal Democrats (LDP).

The Liberal Democrats (LDP) broke away from the FDP, and the FDP out of the legislature (the Greens). They are nibbling at the voter potential; but nobody can win big the bite will be.

The CDU is trying to appear as a middle and expects a coalition from the SPD should the FDP manage to take the five per cent and should one or two Greens be represented in the assembly. The CDU has the slight edge on the SPD.

In any event, Bremen CDU Neumann saw to it that his party, the economic affairs minister Uwe Hollweg, got a place on the ticket. Hollweg is generally considered suitable for a cabinet post.

The BGL is also prepared to enter into a coalition and even form an FDP-BGL government. Only the national Greens are not prepared to do so.

But since they do not want to mate as existed in Hamburg, they are still looking for a partner. They are still looking for a partner. They are still looking for a partner.

And since, unlike other State parliaments, Bremen cannot dissolve itself, must stay in office for the full term, each a solution seems to be at least with the present top men in control.

But all this is speculation. Only very few votes could swing the number of ways. Niels N. von Hagen (Deutsches Allgemeines, 26 August 1983)

LABOUR

Stronger pressures cause health danger at work



Work can make you mentally ill. The pressure of competition for growing dependence on automation and robots, increasing pressure to do an above-average performance and the opportunity for individual activities can all be problems at work.

They were discussed at length by experts of various kinds at the Protestant Academy in Tutzing, Bavaria. University lecturers, trade unionists, counsellors, psychologists, sociologists and social workers all had plenty to say in general analysis.

They mentioned risks and worrisome problems but failed to answer the basic question, which was whether and how illness could be prevented at work.

The atmosphere at work is deteriorating. Isolation at work is on the increase. Many people even run health risks and don't report sick even when they are seriously ill. Prevention, such as time off at a health resort, is totally neglected.

Older people, the disabled, women and foreigners are particularly hard-hit by the mental repercussions of tougher working conditions.

Unemployment is three times as high among women in comparison with men, in Tutzing working party noted.

Women workers not only bear the

played by BMW in Munich, said: "Increasing automation is accompanied by a striking switch from physical to mental strain."

But the effect on the individual varies and depends to a considerable extent on factors connected with private life.

"People don't arrive at work as complete blanks," as one delegate put it. "They come from personal relationships and contexts."

The pressure of unemployment (or the threat of it) weighs heavily on many. They are worried stiff by constant anxiety over job security.

Four out of 10 were dissatisfied with their present jobs, said Professor Spiegel of Frankfurt University, but nearly everyone was anxious at all costs to hang on to his job.

In other words, competition is growing fiercer. People are increasingly prepared to take on jobs that call for lower qualifications.

The atmosphere at work is deteriorating. Isolation at work is on the increase.

Many people even run health risks and don't report sick even when they are seriously ill. Prevention, such as time off at a health resort, is totally neglected.

Older people, the disabled, women and foreigners are particularly hard-hit by the mental repercussions of tougher working conditions.

Unemployment is three times as high among women in comparison with men, in Tutzing working party noted.

Women workers not only bear the

Relentless march of the computer monitor screen



Working at visual display units, or computer monitor screens, continues to be a controversial subject. Many people are sceptical and don't relish the prospect of joining the club.

But they seem unlikely to be able to avoid the inevitable for much longer. According to one estimate the information market will increase by between 7.5 and 10 per cent a year by 1990.

In a growth market five per cent will be accounted for by office technology.

Market research by Emnid, of Bielefeld, for IBM Deutschland could arguably relieve people's anxieties.

According to the report's findings initial dislike of the VDU gradually gives way to indignant feelings of sympathy. In other words, people get to like working at a monitor screen.

Of 3,071 non-users 75 per cent were opposed to the box, whereas 89 per cent of 1,504 users questioned, were all in favour of the new technology.

Yet despite this positive outlook on the part of users, by no means everyone was entirely satisfied with VDU working conditions.

They favoured improvements, but not to the screen itself. Only 18 per cent had complaints about the screen, such as

dual burden of working and running a home and family. What with the high level of unemployment among men they feel they must justify going out to work at all.

So women are more disposed than men to conform in response to this mental strain. They are also more liable to suffer from bouts of depression and to resort to drugs and drink.

Women who are unskilled workers are considered the category who are most likely to suffer from mental strain at work.

Foreigners are another problem group. As a rule they combine all the disadvantages. Many are increasingly suffering from the feeling that they are unwelcome.

They feel threatened by legal insecurity in respect of work permits and whether they can bring their families to Germany.

After 10 or 12 years of work in Germany many of them suffer from exhaustive depression and symptoms of psychosomatic illness.

How to cope with the problem? All at Tutzing agreed that one aim must be to extend the leeway for activity by the individual at work.

Reducing stress factors alone was not enough. Herbert Fleber, a Siemens works counsellor, said: "Staff must work more independently, either in groups or on their own."

Practical proposals put forward included reducing multiple strains, improving break arrangements, more flexibility and no more anonymous spot checks on output.

The gathering may have succeeded in outlining the problems but it was unable to make effective suggestions on how to counteract stress and mental illness at work.

Ursula Hecker
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)

Warning over continuing bid for growth

The industrialised countries must come to terms with zero growth, says Heinz Keller, president of the Fraunhofer Society, the Munich-based scientific research association.

"Limits to growth have been reached, economic cycles are growing shorter and growth rates smaller," he says.

The Fraunhofer Society has a staff of 3,000 at 30 research institutes all over the Federal Republic of Germany. It is the largest research organisation of its kind in the country.

Its research work is carried out in roughly equal proportions for the government, under contract to industrial customers and for purposes of its own.

Dr Keller, who holds a PhD in chemistry, retires in September after nine years at the helm of the organisation.

Economic growth such as occurred in the 1950s and 1960s was exceptional, he feels, and comparable only with the boom that followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71.

Many domestic markets were now saturated, consumer goods lasted longer and many export markets were growing increasingly indebted.

An "economic miracle of the second kind" was conceivable, however, inasmuch as progress in productivity was continuing.

The rationalisation rate, which is currently running at between two and a half and three per cent, was likely if anything to increase.

Dr Keller is strongly in favour of shorter working hours. If the trend continues unemployment will increase until the end of the decade.

Remedies include early retirement, an extra year at school and, on a voluntary basis, part-time jobs or a four-day working week.

The 35-hour week, he says, is by no means as nonsensical as it is often made out to be, although it cannot be introduced with no loss of pay.

Dr Keller is not just a scientist; he used to be on the board of directors of Metallgesellschaft, the Frankfurt non-ferrous metals company, which last year had a turnover of DM10.6bn.

The productive sector of the economy was expected to decline from 45 to 30 per cent of economic output by the turn of the century.

The service sector was unlikely to be able to provide jobs for industrial redundancies because it too was in the throes of rationalisation.

A century ago people worked 60 hours a week. Economic growth has never been enough to offset rationalisation, with the result that working hours have steadily been reduced.

"Why," Dr Keller asks, "should there be any change today in such a clear historical trend?"

The state could accomplish much more by way of financing new developments if it were not to subsidise the high sectors such as steel, the railways and agriculture.

Government subsidies ought to be ploughed solely into investment for the future, as in Japan.

Industry in the Federal Republic of Germany is in his view by no means poorly equipped to meet the future.

The caning it took from the Japanese and Americans in the 1970s has mobi-

Continued on page 6

Lots of problems, but Stoltenberg is dead on target with his sums

Unemployment figures continue to rise and a marked economic remains elusive. But there is no controversy over budget deficits in Bonn this year. This is most unusual.

Even the Social Democrats, who only in May predicted that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg would have to draft a supplementary budget, had to admit that this year's revenues and spending will be on target because they had been calculated more realistically than before.

Unlike his predecessors, Stoltenberg is firmly in control of his till. But this is not due solely to his ability. He has been greatly helped by the circumstances under which the change of government took place last autumn.

Despite constant criticism because of its deficits, the SPD-FDP coalition government for years drafting the budget for too optimistically with disastrous results.

The new government was in a position to calculate realistically and indeed pessimistically because the bigger the mess it took over the more it could blame the old government.

So the new government based its budget on considerably less economic growth and, therefore, lower revenue than the old one. It figured on more spending and decided to shoulder a debt of DM40bn, something the

Schmidt-Genscher government would not have had the courage to do, although it would have been forced to in the end.

On top of the considerable spending cutbacks that had already been introduced, the new government did not shrink from such unpopular measures as reducing child allowances and BaFög (student and training grants).

In addition, the cabinet raised VAT and introduced the controversial compulsory loan to the government to be paid by relatively high earners.

It blamed this emergency programme on the Social Democrats, and pro-labour CDU politicians like Labour Minister Norbert Blum used this as welcome campaign ammunition for the general election in March, when the centre-right government had already been in power for several months.

The measures were successful to the point where Stoltenberg had no holes to plug in the budget because the data on which it was based were correct.

Stoltenberg's interim balance sheet would probably have been less favourable had the government done more in the form of subsidies to help the ailing steel and shipbuilding industries.

But it is perfectly in keeping with a solid budgetary policy to exercise as much restraint as possible when it comes to subsidies.

The fact that Stoltenberg is being attacked not only by the opposition but increasingly also by conservative elements such as business lobbyists is an inheritance from the Christian Democrats' opposition days.

Stoltenberg, then the prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein, had promised a much more radical change of fiscal course than he is now prepared to implement.

Among these changes were drastic cutbacks in subsidies and social benefits, a rapid reduction of annual borrowing and the reversal of hidden tax increases.

The public now demands that he deliver on his promises.

Once in the Finance Ministry, however, Stoltenberg embarked on a middle-of-the-road course.

He neither aims at the speediest though socially and economically the most risky way of consolidating the budget nor does he pin his hopes on an economic upturn.

On that point he does not differ much from his SPD predecessors Hans Matthöfer and Manfred Lahnstein as SPD criticism would make us believe.

Although there is a difference in the assessment of individual austerity and tax relief measures, Stoltenberg's course since last October must be taken as a bit of fiscal continuity rather than a change to the point of Thatcherism and Reaganomics.

Only a year ago, this seemed a real danger in the light of opposition demands.

The Kohl-Genscher government is determined to continue on the middle-of-the-road course between radical economic and additional booster measures for the economy and between supply-side and a demand-side policy in a bid to put the budget on a sound footing and create more jobs and more growth.

Stoltenberg should not allow himself to be swayed by those conservatives who accuse him of being half-hearted.

Werner Güssling
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 August 1983)

Growth warning

Continued from page 5
fired forces that have made the country competitive again in high technology. Prefabricated elements in the construction industry and new developments in communications technology were cases in point.

Germany was no longer trailing Japan in industrial robots either.

In research and promotion policy Dr Keller is in favour of concentration while warning against too drastic cuts in direct subsidies.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industry has suggested tax incentives to promote research and development.

Dr Keller is strictly opposed to this idea. It would, he feels, be totally uncontrollable.

dpa/VWD
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1983)

Bleak outlook for Germany's shipyard Punch and counter punch across the Atlantic

Handelsblät
WIRTSCHAFTS-UND FINANZ

The position of German shipbuilding is deteriorating rapidly. It is being done about it is to hold its own and put forward demands for clarification of intent.

Regardless whether the states meet to confer on the subject or whether each of them goes to Bonn to ask for help, the Metalworkers Union (IG Metall) discusses what it considers the salient point is that the yards demand export subsidies.

In any event, it is doubtful that export subsidies can really help. According to latest figures from the London-based Drewry Consultants Ltd., the shipbuilding industry works worse in the next few years.

A real change, the Londoners are unlikely to come before the end of the decade. And the northern European yards are likely to lose out.

World trade is declining and a huge world shipping surplus of new vessels have to be mothballed as they are launched.

Hamburg shipbuilder J. J. Seidenberg says that every new ship is a ship too many.

Export subsidies are also being cut because they create a precedent. Branches of industry suffering from overcapacity are bound to say that success for the goose is success for the duck.

Here in Germany it would be a gross oversight to gloss over the fact that shipbuilding capacities are still down.

Bremen is now demonstrating not to do this. With a strike coming up on 25 September, workers of all hues and colours are trying to shipyard workers into a false security.

No Bremen politician would have any doubt that there will be layoffs and that one of the two yards will have to throw in the towel.

Expert blueprints for modernization are available, but Bremen is likely to act before the election when it does act the rescue will be even costlier.

IG Metall has also been bludgeoned on shipyard shareholders, and the states to ensure the survival of the existing yards is as unrealistic an idea that a DM20bn programme to ensure growth.

What is worth pondering is whether a panel should be appointed. (After all, there has also been such a thing as a shipbuilding panel.)

The panel's function would be to decide on the future size of the shipbuilding industry, draft priorities for the yards and suggest the appropriate action to be taken by the states and the Metalworkers Union.

Lutz Reuter
(Handelsblatt, 19 August 1983)

Handelsblät
WIRTSCHAFTS-UND FINANZ

Europeans have a feeling of powerlessness in the face of the strong dollar and high American interest rates.

Realisation that Washington is in no mood to the negative effects of these rates has raised doubts about how the Washington policies also affect Europeans.

Protectionist measures against imports of European steel only a few weeks after the solemn declaration of the same as a blow.

It is a fact that Washington has seen fit to reduce quotas and increase tariffs on a relatively unimportant import. This is a frighteningly to its leading partners.

Europe's agricultural pinpricks did not escape the Americans either.

Although there is a jarring note to the trade disputes, there is nothing about them.

In the 1960s, America's currency and monetary policy drove the Europeans to the point of bankruptcy, forcing them to help finance the Vietnam War by buying US Treasury notes and thus sparing the dollar a tax increase.

Even so, there is the controversial question as to how much of the problem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic sense.

It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concerned.

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that GATT's approval of export subsidies was contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mind their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America — a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.

Heinz Stadmann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1983)

which is impermissible for a leading power that depends on the cooperation of its partners.

Washington's stubborn refusal to accept the fact that its record deficit is the main reason for the high interest rates (and hence for the problems that plague Europe and the excessively indebted developing countries) is a clear indication that America is ignoring its global responsibility.

The same applies to Washington's trade policy. True, for the most part trade is still handled liberally and unfolds without obstruction. But it is also true that the economic crisis and the unemployment that goes with it have increased protectionist trends.

By resorting to protectionist measures time and again, the world's leading power and verbal champion of free trade risks losing its credibility.

The Americans argue that their own protectionist measures are due to growing protectionism and subsidies in the supplier countries.

Though it is an old truism that attack is the best defence, America should beware of a retaliatory policy. This sort of thing tends to backfire. It can also easily cause a chain reaction.

America's subsidies argument does have some validity. It is quite true that Europe's steel industry has for some years been kept alive through subsidies; and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans took action against this unfair competition last year.

Even so, there is the controversial question as to how much of the problem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic sense.

It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concerned.

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that GATT's approval of export subsidies was contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mind their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America — a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.



The North Rhine-Westphalia premier, Johannes Rau (left) with the Chinese minister of commerce, Li Dongyu. They talked about trade between the two nations. (Photo: dpa)

China gives a warning on financing of imports

China has threatened to cut back its orders for German goods unless Bonn improves its financing terms.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wei Yuming told North Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Minister Johannes Rau (SPD), who is visiting Peking, that Bonn should use its development aid budget to improve financing for Chinese imports from Germany.

Otherwise German business would "lose many orders." Other countries were eager to supply China.

This demand put a new accent on the

third day of Rau's visit to Peking. In previous talks, top Chinese government officials had only expressed the wish for a greater involvement of German companies in China's economic modernisation drive and for more West German exports to China. No strings were attached.

North Rhine-Westphalia's business representatives, who are accompanying Rau, are taking the threat very seriously.

Friedel Neuber, the chief executive of Westdeutsche Landesbank, said that Wei Yuming's words were no empty talk. He said that German exporters will have to come up with new ideas on how to make the financing of German exports more competitive.

Kurt Spiller, chairman of Krupp Industrietechnik, warned against assuming that China was just bluffing. He said that countries like Japan, Italy and France have lately tried to meet China's demand on this point.

He also warned against underestimating the technical capabilities of Germany's competitors. Financing terms could therefore be decisive. He called on Bonn and the business community to ponder this issue.

Rau told journalists that he saw no possibility of direct Bonn credit subsidies for the China business considering present conditions.

But he did not discount the possibility of using development aid money. He said that this should be discussed in Bonn — especially in view of the fact that Development Aid Minister Jürgen Wernke (CDU) is due to visit Peking soon.

China's Mechanical Engineering Ministry is said to have asked Rau to send German experts to inspect eight to ten Chinese industrial complexes and make modernisation suggestions. He is also supposed to have said that China was considering buying second-hand German machinery.

The German delegation of 27 includes representatives of Schloemann-Siemag, Krupp, the Westdeutsche Landesbank and the Steinmüller energy company.

In the course of his one-week visit, Rau will also inspect the Wuhan steel mill which was erected with German help.

dpa/vwd
(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)

dpa
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 23 August 1983)

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland?
Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?
Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands größte, überregionale Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung.

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne?
Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?
Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant, supra-régional et économique.

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?
Como vê a Alemanha o mundo?
As respostas a estas perguntas encontram-se no DIE WELT - o diário independente, nacional e económico da Alemanha.

What is happening in Germany?
How does Germany view the world?
You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania?
Come vede la Germania il mondo?
Risposte a tali questioni le trovate in DIE WELT, il quotidiano indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello nazionale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania?
¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?
Ústed encontrará la contestación a estas preguntas en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supra-regional y económico.

Axel Springer Verlag AG
DIE WELT
Postfach 30 58 30
D-2000 Hamburg 36



DPA 10.1.80